VOL. LXII.-NO. 229.

told the guard to shut up, as we weren't going to hurt bim at all, and he thought we were only fooling. You see, many a time in conversation with him I had told him that some night I was going to jump out and grab him by the throat, and he thought this was part of a crazy man's joke. Well, two of the other cranks tied him up securely. I relieved him of his alarm whistle, and we threw him aside. We made a bee line from the ward to the chanel, hoping to escape through the roof by way of the attic. But the attic door was locked, and we couldn't find the key. So we jammed the big ladder we found through the ceiling, and got into the attic in that way. There are no bars in the attic windows, and it was a case of jump to the roof, run around to the water pipes, and slide down them. I wasn't sure the pipes would be strong enough, so I let the others go down first, and then I followed. When I reached the ground they had disappeared, and I was alone. I didn't blaine them. There was no arrangement among us, but we all understood that it was a case of all together until we got out, and then each man for himself. I struck out to the right, and the night guard saw me in the moonlight, which was just beginning to show. He called on me to halt, but I kept on and then be fired at me. Finally he set a dog on me, and then I thought it was all over; but when the dog came up I set him at a man, I don't know who it was, who was walking some distance away, and the fool never noticed me. Now where I went after that doesn't matter. I won't tell any one."

The reporter coaxed Perry, and he finally relented a little and said:

"Well, I'll tell you about the rest of that night, but nothing more. When I got rid of that dog, i set out for the Peekskill Mountains, because know they do be after us pretty soon, and I thought that was the best place to hide myself. All night I transped through the myself. All night I transped through the myself and the move set have to done and tere that, I went to different places, where, deepnit matter now. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1895.—COPYRIGHT, 1895, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

PERRY CAUGHT IN JERSEY. ARREST OF THE JAIL BREAKER AT WEEHAWKEN.

The Train Robber Spent 36 Hours in This City and Had His Feet Dressed in the Hadson Street Hospital-Often Inquired fils Way of Policemen-Won't Tell Where He Was the Rest of the Time-Says He Was Maltreated at the Mattenwan Hospital and that He Broke dall to Attract Attention to His Case-His Story of the Escape-To Be Guarded in the Asylum Night and Day Herenfter.

Oliver Curtis Perry, the train robber, who escaped from the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Matteawan with four other convicts on Wednesday night of last week, was re-captured yesterday at Weehawken, N. J. The credit for the capture belongs to Edward Clifford, a West Shore railroad detective, who took the man in custody after a policeman of the Wechawken force had released him, thus letting rewards aggregating \$2,250 slip through his fingers. When the man was caught he made an effort to bluff his way to freedom again, but he was unsuccessful, and, finally, finding that the authorities meant to hold him until somebody came from Matteawan, he gave up all hope, and, calling Chief of Police Simon Kelly to the room where he was confined, admitted his identity.

The story that Perry tells of his adventures is an interesting one. From midnight Saturday until Monday morning, he says, he was in this city. He visited the McAuley Mission on Water street and received treatment for his sore feet at the Hudson Street Hospital. He asked, he says, half a dozen policemen as to the locality of the places mentioned, and not one of them recognized him. This fact seemed to amuse the man immensely, for, broken down as he was, he chuckled with laughter as he told THE SUN reporter how he talked to policeman after policeman who had descriptions of him in their pockets, and who had been instructed to keep their eyes open for him, and yet they never had the faintest suspicion that he was the much-sought-for convict.

The first night after getting out of the asylum he spent in the mountains back of Peckskill. Where he went after that he refused to tell. Nothing more is known of his wanderings until he reached this city. He speaks freely of his adventures after that up to the time of his capture, but no amount of questioning would get from him any information as to his wherebouts from Thursday morning until midnight Saturday, when, he says, he reached here. He even refused to say by what route he came, but it is thought that he came down along the river until he reached the Central Railroad

side until he reached the Central Railroad freight yards at Laight street, and then struck into the business section of the town.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Detective Clifford stood in the station of the West Shore road talking with l'oliceman Bernard McAleese of the regular Weehawken force and two or three employees of the railroad. The men were talking about Perry, and one of the railroad men remarked:

"Til, bet he's somewhere on this side of the river. Why don't you watch these tramps, Clifford? You might pick Perry up among them."

"Small chance of such luck coming my wasy," said Clifford. He had no sooner said it than a brakeman came up and told him that a lot of tramps had built a fire down the track and were using railroad ties for fuel.

"Well, I'm off," said Clifford, and he jumped up and started down the track.

"Hold on." called out Policeman McAleese, "Til come with you;" and the two men went back to their work.

When they came upon the men around the fire, Clifford cried out:

"What are you fellows doing there? What do you mean by burning up railroad property that way? I've a good mind to run you all in."

One of the tramps made some reply, and Clifford started up the hill after him, meaning to take him in custody. He had gone but about two steps when his eyes fell on the youngest of the three tramps, a smooth-faced man who sat in front of the fire and laughed at him as he came up.

In an instant the man's resemblance to the

in front of the are and adequate came up.

In an instant the man's resemblance to the descriptions he had received of Perry struck him. The detective made up his mind at once to arrest the man as a suspicious person and hold him in the hope that he might be Perry. Levelling his finger at the man, he said:

"Come down here, you. I want to see you for a moment."

"If you want to see me you'll have to catch feet, ran down the slope just to the left of where the detective was standing, and started down

the detective was standing, and started down the track.

"Get after him," yelled Clifford to Policeman McAlesse, and the latter, who was much astonished at the importance the detective seemed to attach to the arrest of an ordinary tramp, started after the man. The tramp limped painfully and seemed on the verge of breaking down at any moment. But he kept up manfully, and might have escaped but for the fact that he branched off to the right and started up the slope again. His foot struck a rock and he fell flat on his face, rolled down the slope, and lay there panting. McAleese ran up to him, lifted him to his feet, and then, instead of taking him back to Clifford, told him to get out of the neighborhood as quickly as he could. The policeman couldn't see anything in arresting a ing nin back to Clifford, told him to get out of the neighborhood as quickly as he could. The bolleaman couldn't see anything in arresting a miserable tramp, and supposed that the detec-tive, believing him to be the man who stole the railroad ties, simply wanted him driven away. The tramp started to limp away, and Clifford, seeing what McAleese had done, started on a run after him.

"What the devil did you let him go fer?" he yelled as he passed the policeman. "I believe "What !" gasped McAleese in dismay; but Clifford didn't wait to explain further. The trains saw him coming, and stood waiting for him. The next minute he was a prisoner.

I want to see you for a few moments, " said clifford, and he started toward the Weehaw-ken Station house.

ken station house.
"I've done nothing," replied the man. "I'm on my way to Newburgh, where I expect to get work." Mr. Perry," said Clifford, "I think you're

cased by the treatment he's received at the asylum. The poor fellow was useful to us to hold the guard, as he's big and strong.

"All I wanted at that asylum was decent treatment. If I'd had that I wouldn't have tried to get away. But they put a fellow in that hell hole, the holstion ward, and he never sees a human face again, save those of his fellows and keepers. They make idiots there of men and then transfer them to other wards.

"This isolation ward is not for incorrigible men. It's for men they want the world to forget, and I didn't want to stay in there until I was a gray-headed man, so I made this desperate effort to attract attention to myself. I wanted the world to know how they crush the spirit out of men at that place. I ought to explain that there agree two of these wards, and when a visitor asks to see the isolation ward they show him the other one, where a lot of sick idiots are kept.

"And the keepers are perfect brates. Let me tell you what they do to a man who makes alltile row. They take him from his cell and one keeper sits on each arm while a third jumps on his stomach. They are very expert at this, and the men who perform this forture can do in the men who perform this forture can do in the men who perform this forture can do in the men who perform this knowing that never cuts any figure. I tell this, knowing that not one out of a hundred will believe it, but it's a solemn truth. They never did it to me, but I've seen them do it to others. They never even struck me. They didn't dare to. I'm not a man to be treated that way. I warned the keepers that if they ever struck or abused me I would revenge myself if I waited a lifetime to do it, and they knew I wouldn't hesitate at personal violence.

"They crushed me by staryation and solitary "Mr. Perry," said Clifford, "I think you're the man everybody's after."

"My God!" replied the man, "don't take me to jail. I'll do anything for you. I'll cut wood for you, I'll beg. I'll do any honest work. Only don't put me behind the bars again."

"Again!" exclaimed Clifford, and he became more convinced than ever that he had captured the right man. In five minutes he reached the station house and turned his prisoner over to Roundsman Hesse, who sent for Chief of Police Simon Kelly, to whom Clifford told his suspicions. The prisoner declared that his name was not l'erry, that he had never heard of such a person, and that he had never been in an asylun in his life. His name was John Martin, he said, He had come over the day before from New York, where he had been in the Hudson Street in the said. he said. He had come over the day before from New York, where he had been in the Hudson Street Hospital having his feet bandaged. He couldn't understand why he had been arrested, he said. A desmatch was sent to Police Headquarters in this city and Detective Reap started for Weehawken with a photograph of Perry. The likeness was striking, and chief Kelly made up his mind that the prisoner was Perry and resolved to hold him. He gave him a good square meal, a drink of whiskey to strengthen him, and a good eigar, and then had the man's cut and bleeding feet washed and bandaged. This kind treatment had its effect, for a few hours after his capture the man sent for Chief Kelly and said:

ve given me whiter treatment than I had anywhere else, and I want to give you be dery of my capture, if there's any glory at all. I'm a broken down man, and I'm skamed to tell it. All the spirit has been hed out of me. My name is Oliver Curtis 7, and I'm the man you're all after. That's here is to say about it. Send me back to the lim, but please take as long to do it as you

After acknowledging his identity, Perry asked

of a shi, I'm a broken down man, and I'm the spirit has been broken of own man, and I'm the man you're all after. That's erry, and I'm the man you're all after. That's litter's its osay about it. Send me back to the yim, but please take as long to do it as you all.

After acknowledging his identity, Perry asked his companion fugitives had been caught. Chief kelly immediately summoned Justice and the companion fugitives had been caught. Chief kelly immediately summoned Justice and the little should be the county jail, and the clock, From I o'clock until at time a Six reporter sat and talked to him has advantures. Perry was in excellent humor has the reporter saw him, and agreed to tell in about his experience.

If i slit over some places," he said "don't shi is shout them, because I have my own reads to grading st."

Following is I'erry's story exactly as he told it of the reporter.

If i slit over some places, "he said "don't shi is adout his experience.

If i slit over some places, "he said "don't shi is a proprier.

If i slit over some places, "he said "don't shi is a proprier.

If i slit over some places, "he said "don't shi is a proprier.

If i slit over some places, "he said "don't shi is a proprier.

If i slit over some places, "he said "don't shi is a proprier.

If i slit over some places, "he said "don't shi is a proprier.

If i slit over some places, "he said "don't shi is a proprier shi in the reporter.

If i slit over some places, "he said "don't shi is some and the count of the reporter.

If i slit over some places, "he said "don't shi is some and the count of the reporter.

If i slit over some places, "he said "don't shi is said the said shi is said the said shi is said the said shi over some places, "he said "don't shi is said the said shi is said to said the said shi is said to said the said shi is said to said the said bear of the lindson Street Hospital remembers distinctly a man answering Perry's description applying for treatment

EUROPE AGAINST JAPAN.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE OPPOSED TO CHINESE CESSION OF LAND.

Russia Said to Be Ready to Fight to Pre vent It-English Newspapers Beelare that Such a Condition Cannot Re Tolerated-The Report of a Chinese-Japanese Alliance is Denied in London,

LONDON, April 16 .- A despatch from St. etersburg to the Politische Correspondenz of Vienna says:

"Russia is firmly resolved not to allow the cesdon by China to Japan of any territory on the Eastern Asian continent, and will not shrink from entering into a serious conflict with Japan f her wishes connot otherwise be attained. " France is resolved to support Russia in this

esition. Reports from England show that that country is lending support to Japan." The Standard's Vienna correspondent says that the writer of the foregoing despatch never writes without inspiration from the Russian

Foreign Office, although he is frequently used as the medium for " feelers." The Chronicle to-morrow will say that such terms as have been announced as the conditions of peace between China and Japan would be a defiance of Europe and a danger to the world. The Times will print to-morrow the following

despatch from Pekin: "Word has reached here that the decision on the peace settlement was left to Li Hung Chang. "The views of the Court on the matter were only of a general character and did not hamper the Viceroy. Opposition from the censors will appear when Li Hung Chang returns."

The Globe, commenting on the terms of the treaty of peace alleged to have been signed by he Japanese and Chinese plenipotentiaries in Shimonoseki yesterday, says that provisions two, three, four, and six, respectively allowing Japan to retain the conquered to retain the territory east of the Liao River, ceding Formosa permanently to Japan, and making an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and China, are simply impossible. Europe, the Globe declares, will not assent to any conditions which place China's latent resources under Japanese control, no matter whether in war or in commerce The Standard to-morrow will say: "Whatever the exact stipulations of the Chino-Japanese treaty may prove to be, it must be distinctly understood that they are subject to the approval of the other States having relations with east

"Only so far as they do not unfairly conflict with the legitimate rights of Europeans can they be permitted to have effect. Anything that could serve as the basis of a scheme giving Japan a political and commercial mastery over China cannot be allowed to pass."

and told the clerk that my name was

One of the policemen in charge of Perry asked

said: What are you doing here? Why don't you

mind I wouldn't do another crooked job, and I proferred the disguise of a tramp and the hardships connected with it. Then, again, I figured I was safer that way. I calculated they'd catch poor Quigley soon after we'd got away. He's very weak-minded, you know. He's been half crazed by the treatment he's received at the asylum. The poor fellow was useful to us to hold the guard, as he's big and strong.

and they knew I wouldn't hesitate at personal violence.

"They crushed me by starvation and solitary confinement, and you'll admit they've made a fine job of it. Well, they'll take me back, and I suppose the hell life begins again; but, by heaven, I warn them that if they abuse me as they have in the just I'll take any means to attract the attention of the world to myself. God knows I've suffered enough there already. I'm an American, and, though a criminal, I'm not a bad man. "When I shot the American Express messenger I regretted it right away, and did all I could to make him comfortable. I swear I'd never have shot him but he pulled on me first, and I had to. Of course I had no right there, I was a robber, and all that, but well, that's history and we'll drop it, but I think I'm a fair sample of what becomes of a man who gets roving when he's young."

"Look out," said Perry, with a smile, "y strike one of my manias in a minute. You

The Graphic is inclined to believe in the reported alliance. It says: "This Japanization of China would be the death knell of the European in Eastern Asia and the ruin of Western industry."

strike one of my manias in a minute. You know my mania is exposing cruelty in public institutions. Well, here is a good chance to tell of just such things. My feet were cut and bleeding and covered with dri. I asked them to dress them, and a doctor with an ill grace made me remove my shoes and socks, and then, without washing the feet at all, proceeded to smear vaseline over them. I asked him to give me a pan of water and let me clean my feet, but he refused, and, after putting on more vassline, bandaged them up. I couldn't get my shoes on then, and asked him to give me an old pair, but he said he had none. Then he went away, and I sat there for about fifteen minutes, wondering what to do. I was still wondering when he came back and said: The United Press is authorized by the Japanese Legation here to state that the Times's version of the Chinese-Japanese treaty of peace, published this morning, is notably inaccurate, both as regards omissions and commissions. Japan, the Japanese envoy de clares, has never asked for an offensive and defensive alliance with China, nor in regard to the commercial points of difference has she ever asked anything beyond the most favored nation treatment, which hitherto Japan has not enjoyed.

A Central News despatch from Toklo says the native newspapers are publishing extra editions announcing that the peace negotiations have been concluded and that the treaty will probably be signed to-morrow. The terms of the treaty are not definitely known, but it is understood that they are in a great degree similar to those already published. This information is apparently reliable, though it is not official.

A despatch to the Globe from Yokohama says the Peace Conference sat five hours yesterday. and it is believed to have been the final sitting. The Chinese plenipotentiaries are preparing to

said:

"'What are you doing here? Why don't you go?' I can't get my shoes on,' I said.

"You must,' said he.

Well, I asked him once more to give me an old pair, and when he again refused I borrowed a pair of scissors from him and cut my own shoes so that I could get them on. These are the very same shoes," and he heid up the shoes he had on when captured, and showed the cuts across the insteps and on the sides.

"After that I tramped around all night, and the first thing Monday morning I crossed the ferry next to the Pannaylvania ferry [the Jersey Central Jerry at Liberty street], and that brought me into Jersey. I wandered around the freight yards for a long time, because I didn't want to attract any attention, and, toward afternoon, I started to walk up the track. I came to a trestle, and there found some old clothes, which were better than the ones I had on, so I made a change. You'll find my old ones under that trestle leading to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's dock which is just opposite Thirty-fourth street]. All this while I kept my prison shirt open in front so that it would not attract attention. I next went into Jersey City and appealed to a woman in a house to help me. She gave me the necktie I ve got on and a comple of pair of socks. Then I took to the track again and walked about until an early hour this morning, when I joined those bunns. I wish I hadn't now. You may say that I'd have been caught The Daily News, referring to the Chineseconditions of the treaty of peace, will say tomorrow that under the new conditions such an alliance would be so much more to the advantage of China that it can scarcely imagine and waiked about until an early hour this morning, when I joined those bums. I wish I hadn't now. You may say that I'd have been caught anyway. Well, maybe I would, but I tell you I had a lot of hope. When a man's free he's always got hope. There's only one thing I'm ashamed of now, and that's my dirty condition. I could have got tools, money, and a pistol fill'd wanted to go to my friends, but I made up my mind I wouldn't do another crooked job, and I preferred the disquise of a tramp and the hard-

Japan proposing it.
"Japan," says the News, " has emerged from the conflict a great power. There is no precise parallel in the history of the world to her marvellous adaptability and imitative genius."

A despatch from Tokio to the Central News says the Chinese war indemnity will be paid in

A despatch from Tokio to the Central News says the Chinese war indemnity will be paid in taels.

Berther, April 16.—The North German Gazette announces that Germany will strengthen her squadron in Leatern Asian waters to protect and maintain her commercial interests, in view of the developments that the Chinese-Japanese relations are taking.

The ironclad Kaiser and the cruiser Princess Wilhelm are to be added to the fleet, the Kaiser becoming the flagship of the squadron.

Parts, April 10.—The Japanese Legation has issued a note to the press saying that it has not received any offlicial zonfirmation of the report that a treaty of peace has been concluded between China and Japan, and that it believes the announcement to be premature.

Washington, April 10.—Late this afternoon Secretary Greeham received a cable despatch from Minister Dun, at Tokio, Japan, confirming the press despatches that a peace treaty had been signed by Japan and China. The message was terse, and simply stated that "peace negotiations between Japan and China were concluded to-day."

The reported signing of the treaty is also confirmed by a cable message received this message

cluded to-day."

The reported signing of the treaty is also confirmed by a cable message received this morning from the Hon. J. W. Foster, the adviser of the Chinese plenipotentiaries. It is dated shimonoseki, April 15, and says: "Everything settled satisfactorily. Treaty signed to-day." No particulars are given, the cable being a private one.

No particulars are given, the private one.

Mr. Fester will probably remain in Japan a short time until all the details are settled, and he then may accompany Li Hung Chang to Pekin. His family expect him to return by the 1st of June.

This message was received this morning by Minister Yang Yu, the Chinese representative in the United States from Shimonoseki: "Peaco negotiations have been signed." No particulars are given.

in the United States from Shimonoseki. Fraccine of the compositions have been signed." No particulars are given.

It is officially stated that the compromise which Japan agreed to make from her original proposition was a material reduction in the amount of the indemnity and her willingness to withdraw from certain of the Chinese territory which she had expressed a desire to occupy.

The statement that Japan has agreed to accept an indemnity of only \$100,000,000 is regarded as erroneous. Her demand at the beginning of the peace conference was 400,000,000 yea, equal to 200,000,000 American gold dollars. According to advices previously received, Japan reduced this amount by 100,000,000 yea, thus leaving the indemnity at \$150,000,000 in gold.

thus leaving the indemnity at \$1,00,000,000 m gold.

Astonishment is expressed that one of the reported conditions of peace should have been an offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations. Such agreements are usually regarded as a close secret. If this be the conclusion reached by the two countries, it is regarded as the more extraordinary that it should have been so publicly announced.

The general trend of the information is to confirm the report of the conclusion of peace, but to discredit the details as reported by the London Times.

Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday held an inquest

nto the case of four-months-old Solomon Coho, sho died at 218 East 115th street a week ago, It was alleged that Dr. Herman Jarecky of 1,805 Lexington avenue had written a prescription so illegibly that Druggist Jacob Berenson of 2,257 second avenue mistook castor for hemlock of and filled the prescription accordingly. The jury returned the following verdict:
"We find that the druggist, Jacob Berenson, made a mistake in compounding a certain prescription written by Herman Jarecky, M. D., is a misteading manner, but we are not satisfied that the said compound caused the death of the deceased." Druggist Berenson was discharged by the

Tentonic, Extract of Hope and Malt. For nursing mothers, sufferers from insomnia, dya-popula, &c. Try it. At all druggists'. S. Liebmann's Sons' Brewing Co., 36 Forrest st., Brooklyn.—Adv. R. A. HALLIDAY MISSING.

South Orange's Treasurer Sald to Be Short

While the late Alexander Robertson was Auditor of the village of South Orange he made frequent accusations against the village Treasurer, R. A. Halliday, alleging that Mr. Halliday had misappropriated funds belonging to the village, and that he could adduce proof of this, As Mr. Robertson was a man of impulsive and somewhat erratic temperament, and as the Board of Trustees at that time was Republican, while the Auditor was a Prohibitionist, no action was ever taken regarding his charges, though they were often reiterated up to the time of his death, two years ago. At that date Mr. Halliday had been village Treasurer for twenty-three years. He was a church member, and his reputation was of the highest. Two weeks ago he disappeared, and subsequent investigation has tended to prove that Auditor Robertson's charges were well founded.

Suspicion of Mr. Halliday was aroused in the minds of the Board of Trustees over the publication of the delinquent tax list. It was decided a few weeks ago that the names of all residents who were in arrears for their village taxes at any time during the last twenty years should be posted in public places in the village. This was done, and immediately afterward came protests from a number of taxpayers who showed receipts for the taxes for which they were alleged to be in arrears. These receipts bore the signature of Mr. Halliday, whose office as Treasurer included the duties of village tax Treasurer included the duties of village tax collector. After a number of these protests had been received, the Board of Trustees called Mr. Halliday to account for the discrepancy. Several examinations of his accounts failed to clear up the matter. The last meeting of the Finance Committee attended by Mr. Halliday was held on Saturday hight two weeks ago, and adjourned over Sunday because Mr. Halliday objected to working on that day. The Treasurer hasn't been seen since that meeting.

One of the trustees said yesterday that, as One of the trustees said yesterday that, as nearly as they could judge, about \$2,000 of back taxes had been withheld. The President of the Board of Trustees, E. V. Connett, went to see Mrs. Halliday, who turned over to him \$120 in cash and various papers belonging to the village. She said that she did not know where her husband was, nor did she know his place of business in this city. An expert accountant will begin work on the Treasurer's books and accounts this week.

will begin work on the Treasurer's books and accounts this week.

Mr. Halliday was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and was active in church work. At one time he was station agent for the Fire Railroad in Newark, since which he has been employed in some commercial pursuit, but nobody seems to know exactly what it was. He came to this city every day except Sunday, He was a prominent Republican politician and was supposed to be well off. He lived with his wife, son, and daughter at Second and Academy streets. His family denies knowledge of his movements since he left South Orange.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Lily Grassman, All Affame, Ran Up and Down Stairs Valmiy Seeking Help.

Lily Grassman, 15 years old, living with her parents on the third floor of the tenement 111 East 100th street was fatally burned at her iome yesterday. The girl had been left in charge of the house and of her five-year-old sister while her mother went out to do the marketing. Her father, Simon Grassman, a framer, was away at work. At 10 o'clock Lily rushed from the apartments with her clothing ablaze,

from the apartments with her clothing ablaze. She ran up stairs to the apartments of Mrs. Schott, on the fourth floor of the house.

Mrs. Schott opened the door, but when she saw the human torch standing in the doorway she shrieked and fell in a faint. Seeing that she could get no sld there, the girl ran down to the second floor screaming with pain and leaving a train of burning fragments of her clothing. She ran into an unoccupied room on the second floor screaming with pain and leaving a frain of burning fragments of her clothing. She ran into an unoccupied room on the second floor where she fainted.

She was found there a moment later by some men, who put out the fire. When the child recovered consciousness she said that her little sister had ignited a lot of paper at the kitchen range, and that her clothing had taken fire while she was endeavoring to extinguish the flames. Then it was found that the door jambs, window frames, and shelving in the kitchen had caught fire, and an alarm was sent out. The firemen were not required, however, as neighbors extinguished the flames before their arrival. The girl was taken to the llariem flospital, where she died last evening.

FELLED BY THIEVES.

Janitor Moran's Midnight Adventure in a

John Moran, janitor of 181 East 111th street, had an adventure with thieves which has confined him to his bed since Sunday and nearly cost him his life. He lives on the first floor, and a flight of stairs connects the dining room with small kitchen partitioned off in the cellar, Moran is 60 years old, and was restless on Sunday morning. About 2 A. M. he went to the bath room for a glass of water. While there he heard a noise in the cellar. He went down stairs thinking the noise was caused by cats which

thinking the noise was caused by cats which might be robbing his larder. When he reached the celiar he found that the gas there was burning dimly. He also saw that the door and window were both onen.

As he started toward the door, a man sprang from behind it, and Moran grappled with him. As he did so he received a blow from behind with some blunt weapon, which cut a gash four inches long in his scaip. As he sank to the floor, he received another blow on the shoulder, and the two men dashed out into the yard.

Moran is not sure how long he laid there, but when he regained consciousness he managed to drag himself up stairs. At 4 o'clock his wife was aroused by his moans, and found him sitting in the dining room trying to stanch the flow of

the dining room trying to stanch the flow of ood. Moran is suffering from concussion of the

FOR A NEW CABLE ROUTE.

The Broadway People Want to Establish Another Line,

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received a etition from the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Hailway Company asking for permission to establish a new line from Central Park to the City Hall. It is proposed to form a continuous route by way of Seventh avenue, Broadway, street, South Fifth avenue, West Fourth street, South Fifth avenue, West Broadway, and Barchay street. For this purpose it is necessary only to build an extension on University place and Wooster street, running from Clinton place to West Fourth street and West to South Fifth avenue, thus effecting a connection of existing lines. University place, Wooster street, West Fourth

The motive power is to be cable throughout the inextree power is to be cause throughout the line, and it is proposed ultimately to extend the line to Cortinadt street.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Railroads, which will give a public hearing on the matter at 2 o'clock on Friday.

A FLAG FOR THE OLD GUARD

Presented by the Grand Army of the Re public of the State of New York. The members of the Old Guard assembled last night at its headquarters, 84 Fifth avenue. to receive a national standard presented by the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of

New York.
Commander Joseph A. Goulden of Post 259 made the presentation speech. He said that the flag was the result of individual subscriptions of the members of G. A. R. of the State of New

York.

The Old Guard presented arms, while the fife and drug band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the flag was formally presented.

Major Thomas E. Sloan thanked the Memorial Committee briefly for the honor they had done his hatfallon, and then introduced that William Henry White, who made a formal speech of acceptance.

Killed on the Elevated Tracks. Julius E. Albright, colored, of 1,775 Third

avenue, an employee of the Manhattan Italiway Advertising and News Company, was killed in stantly at the Thirtieth street station of the Ninth avenue elevated road yesterday afternoon. Albright was employed in posting bills noon. Albright was employed in posting bills on the side of the station platform, adjoining the south-bound track. A south-bound train approached the station, and he stepped to the middle track, failing to notice the approach of a north-bound express train. Engine 102, W. R. Lloyd, engineer, struck him and threw his body to the third track. Albright was killed instantly. He was 35 years old and married. Engineer Lloyd and Fireman G. F. Gilchrist were arrested and held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

THEY LOOK TO US FOR HELP

SOUTHERN REPUBLICS FEAR ENG. LISH ENCROACHMENT.

Their Representatives Confer with Secre tary Gresham About Great Britain's Action in Menragen Admiral Meade's Fleet Ordered to Greytown - Corinto May Be Combarded by the British, WASHINGTON, April 16.-There was a confer-

nce at the State Department late this afternoon by Secretary Gresham, Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, and a number of Spanish-American representatives, and although every one present declines to state what occurred, it is almost certain that some reply has been received here indicating Great Britain's next step toward securing the indemnity demand for the expulsion of the British Consul from Nicaragua. Every official of the department has been warned against divulging further information with reference to the Nicaraguan affair, but the fact that Admiral Meade's fleet of war ships is to sail for Greytown from Colon, and the presence of three American naval ships on the west coast of Central America is accepted as strong proof that the Government in Washington has been informed by Ambassador Bayard that the British war ships may bombard Corinto and some of the other Nicaraguan coast towns in order to impress upon Nicaragua the necessity of prompt payment of the indemnity.

It is stated that in this event no vigorous protest will be made by the United States. It is known, however, that Mr. Bayard has been instructed to communicate to the British Foreign Office the views of his Government on this subject, and to ask that if possible no hostile demonstration be made.

It is also said that if Great Britain undertakes to land marines and sailors to seize the customs houses and other Government buildings, the act will be regarded by the Administration as a direct violation of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and will be resented.

Officials of the Navy Department maintain that there is nothing significant in the prospective presence of Admiral Meade's entire white fleet at Colon, but as Greytown is not included in the fleet's ltinerary it is considered unusual for it to proceed there unless there was ome excellent reason. The presence of the South American represen-

tatives at the State Department leads to the belief that they have reasons to think that Nicaraguan towns are to be attacked by British war ships and have joined in requesting the United States to prevent a blow at a sister republic, which, if now countenanced, would leave any of them open to similar attack from more powerful foreign governments.

The bombardment of the towns without landing marines and seizures of the revenue, it is said, would not in any way violate the Monroe doctrine, and most probably would not be seriously objected to by the United States. The United States have bombarded a town in

Central America, and it is the opinion of those officials of the State Department who will discuss the present situation that this Government has no right to object to Great Britain's using this means of compelling the payment of an indemnity.

LONDON, April 16.-The Globe to-day asserts that Great Britain will refuse to accept the answer of the Nicaraguan Government to the British uitlesetum, and will take immediate steps to enforce her demands. It is ascertained that the Globe's statement emanates from the Exchange Telegraph Company. Inquiry at the Foreign Office this afternoon resulted in a refusal of the officials to divulge the purport of the official communication with Nicaragua, or to furnish any information whatever concerning the matter in the absence of Lord Kimber ley and Under Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, both of whom are in the country. The Exchange Telegraph Company's statement is,

therefore, unauthorized. In regard to the report that Secretary Gresham had informed the English Government that the bombardment of Greytown, Nicaragua, would be considered an act inimical to the interests of the United States, the Morning Post

will print the following: "Inquiry shows that there is certainly question of the bombardment of Greytown, and that such a question has never been raised between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States."

CAMPOS REACHES CURA.

He Cables Madrid That He Expects to Suppress the Rebellion Quickly. HAVANA, April 16,-Gen, Martinez Campos strived at Santiago at 5 o'clock this afternoon. and was enthusiastically received. The vessels in the harbor were gay with bunting, and or shore the houses were profusely decorated with

flags, especially in the streets adjacent to the water front. The wharves were crowded with spectators. who gave the General a warm welcome. Soon

The wharves were crowded with spectators, who gave the General a warm welcome. Soon after his arrival Gen. Campos was invited to attend a banquet to be given in his honor, but he declined the invitation, remarking that he preferred the assistance of the public in the work of restoring peace to the island.

Madrid, April 16.—Gen. Martinez Campos has cabled the War Office the announcement of his arrival in Cuba and an expression of his hope, based upon the information of the situation obtainable, to suppress the insurrection promply and easily.

The Spanish Government has abandoned the negotiations looking to the purchase of the cruiser recently built at Kiel for China, which was not delivered owing to the fact that the purchase money was not forthcoming. The builder of the cruiser demands \$100,000 for his vessel, and this figure the Spanish authorities consider exorbitant, the Government having recently paid only \$215,000 for a cruiser of the same type that was built in Spain.

The torpedo gunboats Martin Alonzo Pinzon, Janez, tialien, and Flipinas will sail for Cuba to-morrow. Other vessels are being made ready in case they may be required.

in case they may be required: of the Colonies, Sefor Castellanos, Minister of the Colonies, sends only 1,600,000 pesetas in silver to Cuba, and if more money is needed gold will be sent. The object of this is to prevent the rise of ex-change in Havana.

WASTED, A TEA BREWER

Ladies and Gentlemen, There's a Vacancy the in the Mayor's Office. Fully a score of colored men visited the

Mayor's office yesterday looking for the place of confidential messenger, which was vacated by the retirement of "Dan'l." The place is still vacant, and Mayor Strong is embarrassed. Dan'l used to brew the Mayor's afternoon tea, and be used to brew the Mayor's atternoon tea, and the had got the art of ten-making down to so fine a point that the Mayor usually insisted on having two cups. Ed Heatherton, the veteran, who has been Mayor's messenger for time vears, tried his hand at tea browing yesterday. His tea evidently did not suit the Mayor, who barely tasted of one cup and did not ask for more.

The Mayor will miss Dau'l for another reason. Dau'l served as an excuse to put off delenations of colored office seekers demanding recognition for their race. The Mayor used to point to Dau'l and says. and say: "Gentlemen, I have recognized your race. My

"Tentlemen, I have recognized your raw, or confidential messenger is a colored man." With Pan Ta retirement the only recognized colored man who has been appointed to place in this Republican administration goes out.

Suit in Behalf of Eva Maun's Baby Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court in

Brooklyn, appointed yesterday Edwin R. Vollner guardian ad litem for Marie Vanden Henvel Hamilton, who is a defendant in the partiver Hamilton, who is a derivation to the partition suit begin on behalf of Beatrice Riva
against the helps of Robert Ray Hamilton.
Beatrice is the baby of whom Eva Mann said
tomer, Ray Hamilton was the father. Mr.
Hamilton left her an annuity of \$1,700. This
annuity is derived from real estate in Brookly,
and the partition proceedings are instituted to
get the permission of the court to sell this property and invest the money in other ways.

The Liberty Bleycles Lead. 4 Warren st., N. Y., and 1,717 Bedford av., Brooklyn.- BERIBERI AFFLICTED THE CREW.

An Entire Ship's Company Stricken with the Strange Disease,

Lawrs, Del., April 16,- The yellow flag was run up to-day at the foremasthead of the ship Daniel Barnes at the Delaware Breakwater. A paralytic disease, which Dr. C. P. Werten backer, medical officer of the Marine Hospital here, decided was beriberl, afflicted the entire crew of nearly thirty men. Strict quaranting will be maintained on the vessel till the malady abates.

The Barnes sailed from Cebu, Philippin Archipelago, on Dec. 8, with a full cargo of hemp, and arrived at the Breakwater a week ago, and there awaited orders. Before and since that time the men have been tottering about, all half paralytics, on the vessel's deck. Consequently the United Marine Hospital surgeons to-day ordered up the vellow flag.

OIL COES UP TO \$2.54.

The Standard Company's Attitude a Mat-ter of Considerable Speculation.

PITTSBURGH, April 16.-Oil made another big jump toward the \$3 mark to-day. On the Ex-change the first quotation was \$2.40 bid, and the first transaction in certificate oil was at \$2.50. After this the market reacted, and sales were made at \$2.38.

The market again strengthened and oil was bid up to \$2.47, where another sale was made. At this point the holders of certificates hesitated and the market remained firm until near the close, when an advance of seven cents was recorded, sales being made at \$2.54 for the May option.

The fact that the Standard Oil Company had advanced credit balances 25 cents from yesterday's price of \$2 to \$2.25 would naturally lead to the conclusion that the monopoly is anxious for oil at almost any price. This was a great stimulant to the speculative market, and the price at the Exchange opened up 15 cents higher than yesterday's closing price. The first holder of a certificate refused to part with it until he had received \$2,30 for his holdings.

Some say the Standard has contracts for refined oil at a figure that they could not possibly fill and purchase producers' balances at the price now quoted. Others believe the Standard is out after the two independent pipe line companies. The result of the deal with the Venture Oil Company which was closed yesterday and which gives the Standard the larger part of the production in the Sistersville field will enable the monopoly to fulfil their contracts.

Should the price of oil become so high that the Independent people could not fill contracts for their foreign customers, it would give the Standard virtual control of the oil market in the United States. than yesterday's closing price. The first

WANTS GORMAN AS A LEADER.

Senator Murphy Thinks He Should Be Made Chairman of the National Committee. WASHINGTON, April 16,-The Evening News to-day says that Senator Murphy of New York s of the opinion that Mr. Gorman should, at the next meeting of the National Committee, be elected Chairman, to succeed Mr. Harrity. The Senator said to the News reporter:

"Arthur P. Gorman is the ablest political cader in this country, and should be put at the head of the Democratic National Committee. If that were done, Democrats from one end of the country to the other would at once take courage, and our prespects for success in 1836 would be greatly heightened. Gorman commands the respect of the Democratic masses. He is the ideal leader."

Senator Murphy, who is a practical politician, having for years been the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of New York, thinks the Democratic party will enter the campaign for \$18 days and callion as the Republicans.

If Mr. Gorman should peremptorily decline to accept the Chairmanship of the National Committee, the place will probably be offered to William C. Whitney. that were done, Democrats from one end of the

TWO MENKILLED AND TWO INJURED

Sudden Collapse of the Tietz Block in Gloversville. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., April 16,-At 12:30 o'clock this afternoon the new Tietz block on South Main street suddenly collapsed. When the walls fell a rear addition to the building on the south side, owned by S. H. Shotwell, was crushed and flattened out like paper, while

the north side the building owned by B. W. Newman was damaged in the same way. 1 A Freeman a plumber and his believe building, and were borne down with the mass of falling walls and timber. Freeman was badly

falling walls and timber. Freeman was badly hurt about the head, and Karg got off with painful scalp wounds and bruises on the back.

There were in the building at the time of the collapse two other workmen, Washington and Abram A. Veeder of Johnstown, both painters. Both evidently died without a moment's warning. A. A. Veeder was 53 years old, and leaves a widow, son, and daughter. Washington Veeder was about 45. He leaves a widow and two small children at Johnstown. His body, when small children at Johnstown. His body, whe recovered, was horribly crushed and identifica-tion was only possible from the clothing.

Attempt to Rob a Bank, ALBANY, April 16.-Three burglars attempted blow open the safe vault in the bank at Middleburgh, Schoharie county, early this morning. They entered the bank through the rear. Four explosions were heard by the woman living next loor, Mrs. Carpenter. One of the burglars door, Airs. Carpenter, One of the ourgars watching outside prevented her at first from giving the alarm, but she finally succeeded in doing so. The men ran and boarded a hand car, and were pursued by a party on an engine as far as Central Bridge. They then abandoned the car, and it is thought that they went toward Mechanicville on a freight train. They had all but succeeded in reaching the inner vault, which contained \$10,000 in cash.

Killed in a Cyclone. CHEROKEE, Kan., April 16 .- A cyclone near nere last night caused death and much damage, The house of Frank Goodin was the first one struck. The building was completely destroyed. Both Goodin and his wife were in the building and were blown some distance, Goodin being Mrs. Goodin was pinned under the roof and

her clothes caught fire from hot coals from the stove. She was saved before burning to death, but will die from injuries received. Our Cruisers at Smyrna,

CONSTANTINOPER, April 10. The United States cruiser San Francisco arrived at Smyrna yesterday. Admiral Kirkland paid a visit to the Governor of the province and afterward had a conference with United States Consul Mad-den. The San Francisco suited for Reyrout i'nited States cruiser Murblehead is expected to arrive at Smyrna to-day or to-morrow

Suicide of a Violinist.

William L. Batterson played the violin in the Grand Opera House and lived with his wife who was a good deal younger than he was, in a boarding house at 323 West Twenty-fourth street. Vesterlay morning she left him in good spirit, and went to see her mother in Newark, she returned at 9 welcook last night, and found her husband dead on the bed. Near by was a bottle of carbolic acht.

She Thinks the Body Was Robbed. Mina Gregory, the neice of Stenographer Ein-

nell of 200 Greene street, who died on a cross-

Earthquakes at Port Townsend. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., April 16. There were two distinct earthquake shocks here last

night, lasting ten and eight seconds respectively. The shocks were distinctly left in the entire peninsula, but no damage is reported. Joshua Stocam to Make a Long Cruise, Bostos, April 16, Capt. Joshua Slacum of East Boston will leave here the latter part of this week in the shoep Spray for New York, where he will take in supplies and then set sail southward for a voyage around the world,

Mr. Cleveland's Bugie Call means danger to the country. That cold means dan-ger to you. Fight it with Eiker's Expectorant. Adv

BI-PARTISAN BILL PASSED.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

IT HAD JUST THE REQUIRED AT VOTES IN THE SENATE.

The Police Reorganization Bill Then Taken Up and the Appeal Amendment Carried, 16 to 15-The Raines Blanket Ballot Bill Passed with Only Three Negative Votes

-List of Bills Passed in the Assembly,

ALBANY, April 16.- The so-called Lexow bills ere put to the test in the Senate to-day. The Senate is no longer a hospital and the bills did not fall into the hands of invalids or weaklings. The net result is that the Ri-partisan Police ommission bill was passed, and the Reorgans ization bill was amended so as to permit the appeal of officers upon whom a judgment of re-

moval is passed in the work of reorganization. This amendment rendered its passage to-day impossible, but there seems to be no obstacle to its going through the Senate now all right. It was reported early in the day that the managers of the majority were in a funk about having votes enough to pass the Reorganization bill as it stood, but they went calmly on with the other, and it was only when the Reorganization bill was reached that the real situation could no onger be concealed.

As often happens, the test vote was on an apparently unimportant motion. The one in this made significant by the fact that it was offered by Senator Lexow, whose anxiety to pass the neasure as rapidly as possible was, of known to the least interested onlookers. He glanced at the clock as though that had offended him, and his face showed real distress, though the cause of it was feigned. He pleaded that the hour was late, that the bill was imporant, that the discussion was likely to be long, and asked that the matter be allowed to lie over until there should be time to consider it properly and without haste. The watchful Canter wanted to know if all of the reasons for wanting delay had been stated. Senator Reynolds, who had sent the appeal amendment to the desk, objected to the delay, and was supported in the objection by Senator Stapleton. Senator Lexow therefore put it in the form of a regular motion to table, and the vote upon it became a test of the strength of the two sides.

The result was awaited with an intensity of interest that has not been approached before this session. The unusually crowded chambes was all agog with attentive listeners while the roll call proceeded, and an added dramatic interest arose from the parliamentary victory of Cantor over Lexow, when the little Senator attempted to get in an appeal to the partisanshig of waverers on pretence of explaining his vote. This was so thin an effort to get around the rule that such a motion is not debatable that Lexow had to be thrown down at once by the Lieuten. ant-Governor.

Then the roll call proceeded to its exciting conclusion that set the chamber in a buzz. Four Republicans-Coggeshall, Reynolds, Robertson and Stapleton-had voted not to table, and the motion was lost. The long-mooted question as to the fate of the Lexow bills, and the no less discussed question as to who would decide their fate, had been answered by the vote on a little motion such as is usually burdened with suck important consequences as the time for luncheon.

The Bi-partisan bill, which came first in

the legislative order of progress, had kept the Senate partly busy and partly bored until most 3 c'oloch I' had been preceded by the con-sideration of the Blanket Ballot bill, that was solidly a bore, as it was conducted by Senator Raines. This remarkable exponent of Republican morality is well remembered as the chief of the Jake Sharp forces in the Broadway Rail road Legislative battle.

His long speech contained nothing of interest. unless there may be some curiosity as to such a man's conception of the province of an independent voter. Here it is: "It is not to vote in the air for independent candidates that cannot possibly be elected, but to throw the weight of vote and influence to one or the other of the two parties, and thus compel them to put up good

candidates." Senator Cantor wanted information on three questions relating to the bill. He asked why is when all the people wanted was to get rid of the multiplicity of ballots; why the illiterate voter was not permitted to be accompanied into the booth by election officers instead of party workers, and why the registration provision should be removed from the country districts. Raines did not really answer any of the ques-

tions. He did make a declaration which made glad the heart of one of his listeners when he said that the word "male" ought not to be in the constitutional qualifications of voters. This listener was Mrs. Almy, the representative and spokeswoman of the organized female suffragists. Senator Cantor said that he had hoped to be able to vote for a new ballot bill, as the law was

now so enerous upon the citizen, but the object tions indicated in his question would not permit him to support this one with much heart. ever, as it was a great improvement over the old law, he would vote for it. Senator Guy was sorry that he could not. He regarded it as an entire abandonment of the principles that have actuated the movement for ballot reform for many years. Under it the

plete and the encouragement of corruption could not be avoided. Senators Lexow and O'Connor pretended to think that some perhaps necessary amendments would be put in by the Assembly, and thus the bill would not be delayed by amendments in the

identification of the ballots could be made com

Senate as was sought by Senator Stapleton. Senator O'Sullivan denounced the bill as nother ing more or less than a medium for the purchase f venal voters. He did not charge that was the intention, but was sure that this would be the effect of its enactment. He said that the bill raised the standard of illiteracy, and that the measure would injure the Republican party which enacted it. He explained that he was not ready to vote with the other side to destroy it, and would vote against the disgrace of the

American franchise. The bill was passed by a vote of 25 to 3, those The bill was passed by a volume to the bill was passed by a volume to the control of the bill was done in the control of the bill was done in the bill was d

pending bill.
On this motion he said that he thought is pending bill.

On this motion he said that he thought is would be wise for some member from New York to protest against the bills. The city of New York, with wonderful unanimity, was expassed to them. They make no changes, improve no conditions, and correct no abuses in the existing system. To enact them is to throw away the work of the special committee, and the Republican majority must take the responsibility. In doing so they were not following their individual judgment, but were largely controlled by that mysterious power known as the caucus. He pictured the evils of partisanship as fixed on the Folice lepartment by these so-called hi-partisan laws. He regarded it as very unfortunate and an injustice that measures should be passed making political abuses worse than ever in New York, and greatly worse, as they have been shown and are known to many who never knew of them before. Senator O'Comor, who declared that he had istened to tantor patiently, said that there was nothing new in his talk except the statement that no New York man wanted the bill passed, and this was not true. He admitted that there was a division of opinion in that city, and said that it was their duty therefore to legislate and use their best judgment in doing so. He defended the caucite, and said that it was necessary and proper. He did not get what he wanted out of it, nor did senator Leave nor some other Senators.

of if, nor did Senator Leave Senators. Senators, Senators ticly inquired who did get what he wanted, and was told that the question was reliculated. Senator Lexon, who had been watching our Senator Lexon, who had been watching our falls less the gubline should get some of the Scrittor Leval, who had been seen and of the seventeen Senators correlled to vote for the bill, here noticed the absence of Senator Robertson. He rose and moved an open call of the House, under which the Sergean-tat-Arms could be sent out in search of the missing Senator with